

STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

NICOLAE SZABÓ

LXXV ANNOS NATO DEDICATA

Sous la direction de

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

avec Károly Tankó et Kata Dévai



L'Harmattan

STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA
NICOLAE SZABÓ
LXXV ANNOS NATO DEDICATA

sous la direction de
László Borhy
avec Károly Tankó et Kata Dévai



BUDAPEST
2015

Aide particulière :



MTA - ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary
Archaeology

Institut Archéologique de l'Université Eötvös Loránd,
Budapest

*Comme le présent volume a été réalisé avec l'aide financière de l'Académie Hongroise des Sciences,
conformément au contrat d'impression entre la maison d'édition L'Harmattan et la Groupe de recherche
Archéologique Interdisciplinaire MTA-ELTE, le produit fini ne sera pas commercialisé.*

© Auteurs, 2015

© L'Harmattan, Budapest, 2015

© MTA - ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology, Budapest, 2015

© Institut Archéologique de l'Université Eötvös Loránd, Budapest, 2015

Sur la couverture :

L'épée celtique à fourreau décoré, découverte à Kosd (MNM - Photo: K. Kozma)

La basilique de Bibracte, Mont Beuvray (Photo: L. Timár)

Le rempart de l'oppidum de Szent Vid à Velem (Photo: Z. Czajlik)

L'oppidum de Budapest - Gellérthergy (Photo: Z. Czajlik)

Une tombe celtique de Sajópetri (Photo: K. Tankó)

Plan typographique et couverture : Károly Tankó

L'Harmattan

L'Harmattan France
5-7 rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique
75005 Paris
T.: 33.1.40.46.79.20
diffusion.harmattan@wanadoo.fr

L'Harmattan Italia SRL
Via Degli Artisti 15
10124 TORINO
Tél: (39) 011 817 13 88 / (39) 348 39 89 198
harmattan.italia@agora.it

L'Harmattan Könyvesbolt
1053 Budapest, Kossuth L. u. 14-16.
Tel.: +36-1-267-5979
harmattan@harmattan.hu
www.harmattan.hu

Párbeszéd Könyvesbolt
1085 Budapest, Horánszky u. 20.
Tel.: +36-1-445-2775
perbeszedkonyvesbolt@gmail.com
www.konyveslap.hu

Responsable d'édition : Ádám Gyenes

ISBN 978-963-414-097-9

TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Auteurs	7
Lecturis salutem!	9
Bibliographie de Miklós Szabó 2010-2015	11
DÁVID BARTUS Roman Bronze Figurine of a Kneeling Satyr from Biatorbágy	15
LÁSZLÓ BORHY – DÁVID BARTUS – EMESE SZÁMADÓ Die bronzene Gesetztafel des des Philippus Arabs aus Brigetio	27
ANDRÁS BÖDŐCS Neuer Interpretationsversuch eines Altarsteinfragments aus Savaria	47
ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK – KATALIN NOVINSZKI-GROMA – ANIKÓ HORVÁTH Donnes relatives a la topographie de la microregion de Süttö (Transdanubia, Hongrie) au premier age du Fer	59
ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK – KÁROLY TANKÓ – LŐRINC TIMÁR – BALÁZS HOLL Remains of Celtic Settlement at Ráckeresztúr	77
GABRIELLA DELBÓ Kuchenformen aus Brigetio	95
KATA DÉVAI New Data to the Products of the Glass Workshop of Brigetio	105
ĐURKOVIČ ÉVA Structure of the Early Iron Age Settlement Excavated at Győr-Ménfőcsanak	113
LAJOS JUHÁSZ The Personifications of Gallia in the 1 st Century BC and AD	149
ZITA KIS Eggshell Ware or not? Whitish Thin Walled Pottery from Brigetio	161
PÉTER KOVÁCS <i>Natione Boius</i> , or What Happened to the Boii?	173
ANNA A. NAGY La circulation des amphores dans la colonie civile de Brigetio	183
LÁSZLÓ RUPNIK New Aspects of an Old Find - The Hoard of Woodworking Tools from Aquincum	191
CSILLA SÁRÓ Early Roman Bow Brooches with Hinged Pin from North-East Pannonia	211
NIKOLETTA SEY Roman Bronze Workshop in the Civil Town of Brigetio	225
BENCE SIMON The (Grain) Supply System of the Early Imperial Roman Army	237
ÉVA TANKÓ L'Étude de trouvailles anthropologiques de la nécropole celtique de Povegliano Ortaia (Vérone – Italie)	251
KÁROLY TANKÓ Celtic Burials from the Prehistoric Kurgan of Kiszombor C	267
LŐRINC TIMÁR The Roman <i>Domus</i> in Transition: The <i>Atrium</i> Houses of Bibracte	281
KATALIN VANDLIK <i>Lupa Romana</i> ou chien Gaulois? De la légende à la scène de genre	295
Abréviations	303

AUTEURS

DÁVID BARTUS

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
bartusdavid@gmail.com

ANDRÁS BÖDŐCS

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
bodocs.andras@btk.elte.hu

LÁSZLÓ BORHY

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
lborhy@hotmail.com

GABRIELLA DELBÓ

Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum
H - 2900 Komárom,
Kelemen László u. 22, Hungary
delbogabi@gmail.com

KATA DÉVAI

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
kata.devai@gmail.com

ÉVA ĎURKOVIČ

Archeologické múzeum,
Slovenské Národné Múzeum
SK - 810 06 Bratislava, Žitkovská u. 12, Slovakia
eva.durkovicova@snm.sk

BALÁZS HOLL

Forster Gyula National Centre for Cultural
Heritage Management
H - 1113 Budapest, Daróci u. 1-3, Hungary
balazs.holl@forsterkozpont.hu

ANIKÓ HORVÁTH

Independent researcher
hoanioko@gmail.com

LAJOS JUHÁSZ

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
jlajos3@gmail.com

ZITA KIS

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
zitus.kis@gmail.com

PÉTER KOVÁCS

Pázmány Péter Catholic University
H - 2081 Piliscsaba, Egyetem u. 1.
kovacs.peter@btk.ppke.hu

ANNA A. NAGY

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
anna.quickening@gmail.com

LÁSZLÓ RUPNIK

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
rupnik.laci@gmail.com

CSILLA SÁRÓ

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
sarocsilla@gmail.com

NIKOLETTA SEY

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
seyniki@gmail.com

BENCE SIMON

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
simonben.c@gmail.com

EMESE SZÁMADÓ

Komáromi Klapka György Múzeum
H - 2900 Komárom,
Kelemen László u. 22, Hungary
emese@jamk.hu

ÉVA TANKÓ

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
vindobona.09@gmail.com

KÁROLY TANKÓ

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
csisztar@gmail.com

LŐRINC TIMÁR

MTA-ELTE Research Group for
Interdisciplinary Archaeology
H - 1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
timar.lor@gmail.com

KATALIN VANDLIK

Institute of Archaeological Sciences,
Eötvös Loránd University
H -1088 Budapest,
Múzeum krt. 4/B, Hungary
vandlikk@gmail.com

LECTURIS SALUTEM !

75 ans, dont plus de 50 dans la recherche. Nous, anciens et actuels élèves du professeur Miklós Szabó, membre de l'Académie des sciences, ancien président de notre université, fondateur de département et d'institut, nous fêtons un anniversaire plus particulier que ceux fêtés tous les ans voire tous les cinq ans. Nous célébrons son 75^e anniversaire, ce qui nous donne l'occasion, à nous, élèves, collègues et amis qui enseignons et menons nos recherches à l'Institut archéologique de ELTE et dans l'équipe de recherche interdisciplinaire archéologique de l'Académie des sciences et de ELTE, de manifester notre appartenance scientifique. Non seulement en tant qu'individus, bien que ce panégyrique en forme de recueil d'études soit le fruit du travail d'auteurs et de coauteurs individuels, mais tous ensemble car la somme de ces écrits reflète la carrière d'enseignant et de chercheur de Miklós Szabó depuis son départ du Musée des Beaux-Arts et sa nomination au grade de maître de conférences à l'Université Eötvös Loránd en 1987. A l'époque, nous, étudiants en fin de cycle puis jeunes diplômés, nous nous demandions quelles étaient ses motivations : quitter un poste prestigieux de dirigeant pour une position subalterne. Sans oublier que cette décision allait nous motiver dans nos choix de commencer nos carrières à l'université plutôt que dans un musée, sa justesse a été confirmée et sa raison éclairée par les années suivantes. Parallèlement à son arrivée à l'université ont commencé les fouilles qui continuent toujours à Bibracte, il a bientôt fondé le Département d'archéologie classique dont il est devenu le directeur, et quelque temps après, il a été nommé directeur de l'Institut archéologique qu'il avait créé lui-même et qui fête ses 20 ans en 2015. En quelques années, il est devenu vice-président, puis président de notre université et membre de l'Académie hongroise des sciences. Etant donné qu'à l'époque de la fondation du Département d'archéologie classique, l'enseignement de l'archéologie au sein de notre université avait un passé de près de deux siècles, nous ne pouvons pas dire que le nouveau département soit parti de zéro, mais nous pouvons affirmer que Miklós Szabó lui a donné une orientation entièrement nouvelle. Quelques années avant le changement de régime, il a lancé un programme de recherche international sur trois sites, en Hongrie (Velem-Szentvid, Budapest-Gellérthegy) et en France (Mont Beuvray-Bibracte). En s'appuyant sur les jeunes enseignants de l'Institut archéologique, il a créé un programme d'enseignement et de recherche que nous continuons à suivre de nos jours malgré certains changements, et il n'a cessé d'en renouveler le contenu pour permettre à de nouvelles générations d'enseignants-chercheurs de commencer leurs carrières intégrant les programmes mentionnés plus haut.

Ce volume, publié à l'occasion du 75^e anniversaire de Miklós Szabó, est l'œuvre d'anciens élèves (enseignants, chercheurs ou doctorants) qui travaillent à l'Institut archéologique de l'Université ELTE et dont les activités sont liées directement ou indirectement à la carrière du professeur Szabó. Les travaux réunis tentent de refléter la richesse et la complexité des recherches de notre ancien professeur ainsi que ses vues sur l'archéologie classique. Les travaux des élèves plus anciens rappellent les débuts, le renouvellement des cadres de l'enseignement et de la pratique de l'archéologie provinciale romaine et le nouvel élan pris par la pluridisciplinarité grâce à la photographie aérienne, tandis que la publication de fouilles conduites à l'étranger illustre l'importance des liens anciens et modernes dans le contexte international.

Celtes et Romains, interdisciplinarité et archéométrie, sources, inscriptions et matériel archéologique, la Gaule et la Pannonie, Eduens et Boïens, archéologie classique et archéologie provinciale romaine, art et iconographie, amphorologie et céramologie, artisanat et commerce, théorie et pratique : des thèmes et des domaines qui s'entremêlent de par les écrits des élèves et de leurs élèves en prouvant que ce choix d'il y a bientôt 30 ans a été non seulement un bon choix, mais aussi un choix dont les effets bénéfiques sont durables. Ils constituent des fondements sur lesquels les générations suivantes, voire celles à venir, peuvent construire. Nous lui en sommes reconnaissants, non seulement lors de son 75^e anniversaire, mais d'une manière continue. Mais un anniversaire, surtout celui d'une importance spéciale, nous permet d'exprimer cette gratitude dans les cadres d'un événement festif, dans des conditions particulières.*

Fait à Budapest, le 3 juillet 2015.

Au nom des élèves, collègues et amis :

László Borhy

* Traduit par: Dávid Szabó

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DE MIKLÓS SZABÓ 2010-2015*

2010

Les passages danubiens. In: J.-P. Le Bihan – J.-P. Guillaumet (éd.): Routes du monde et passages obligés de la Protohistoire au haut Moyen Age. (Actes du colloque international d'Ouessant, 27 et 28 septembre 2007). Centre de recherche archéologique du Finistère. Quimper 2010, 127-141.

A carnyx füle. Ókor 9 (2010) 70-73..

Les Civilisés et les Barbares, du V^e au II^e siècle avant J.-C. In: Ch. Goudineau – V. Guichard – G. Kaenel (dir.): Celtes et Gaulois. L'Archéologie face à l'Histoire. Colloque de synthèse. Paris, Collège de France, du 3 au 7 juillet 2006. Collection Bibracte 12/6, Glux-en-Glenne 2010, 67-89.

Exploration de la parcelle centrale de l'Îlot des Grandes Forges. Rapport annuel d'activité 2010, Bibracte. Centre archéologique européen. Glux-en-Glenne 2010, 136-162. (avec Dániel Szabó)

2011

Fluctuat nec mergitur – a Szépművészeti bővítéséhez. Múzeumcafé 4 (2010-2011) 41-43.

Qu'est-ce que l'art protohistorique? Perspective (La revue de l'INHA) 2010-2011/2. 195-214. (avec H. P. Francfort et alii)

A régészeti forradalma. In: I. Vitányi – F. Kovács (éd.): Akadémia, a nemzet tanácsadója (Tanulmánykötet Glatz Ferenc 70. születésnapjára). Budapest 2011, 715-725.

Kartográfia, Archeologia és egyéb gyarlóságok. In: Meridiánok - Klinghammer István 70. születésnapjára. Studia Cartologica 14 (2011) 199-202.

2012

Előszó. In: S. Berecki – Z. Czajlik – Z. Soós (éds.): Történelmi látképek. Erdélyi régészeti lelőhelyek és műemlékek légi felvételei. Budapest – Targu Mures 2012, 4.-5.

A kelták Magyarországon. GEO 2012. május (2012) 40-43, 80-89.

Le quartier de la Pâture du Couvent. Exploration de la parcelle centrale de l'Îlot des Grandes Forges. In: Programme de recherches sur le Mont Beuvray: Rapport annuel 2011-Rapport triennal 2009-2011. Glux-en-Glenne 2012. 74-108.. (avec Dániel Szabó)

La nécropole celtique à Ludas-Varjú-dűlő. (dir.) Budapest, 2012. (avec l'assistance de Károly Tankó et Zoltán Czajlik)

La nécropole celtique à Ludas-Varjú-dűlő. In: M. Szabó (dir.) – Z. Czajlik (ass.) – K. Tankó ass. La nécropole celtique à Ludas-Varjú-dűlő. Budapest, 2012, 7-152. (avec Károly Tankó)

Celtes et Pannons dans le sud-est de la Transdanubie. ActaArchHung.63 (2012) 351-366.

Lexikon zur Keltischen Archäologie. (LKA) Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Band 73. (2 kötet) Wien 2012:

Akanthus. LKA, 18.

Alsópél. LKA, 32-33.

Anthropokephalie. LKA, 63.

Anthropomorphismus. LKA, 66-67.

Arabeske. LKA, 73.

Attika. LKA, 90.

Badacsony-Lábdíhegy. LKA, 101.

Balassagyarmat. LKA, 109.

Báta. LKA, 133.

* La bibliographie de Miklós Szabó est réunie par Zsuzsanna Gaál et Károly Tankó. La liste des publications parues jusqu'à 2010 de Miklós Szabó se trouve dans : L. Borhy (dir.): Studia Celtica Classica et Romana Nicolae Szabó Septuagesimo Dedicata. (Budapest 2010).

- Bölcske. LKA, 200.*
Bonyhádvarasd. LKA, 206-207.
Buddhahaltung. LKA, 277.
Chevron-Muster. LKA, 338-339.
Csabrendek. LKA, 385.
Delos. LKA, 405.
Delphi. LKA, 405-407.
Dinnyés. LKA, 417.
Dodona. LKA, 425.
Donaukelten. LKA, 429-431.
Drache. LKA, 439-440.
Dreiheit. LKA, 443-444.
Egyházasdengeleg. LKA, 477-478.
Fiad. LKA, 549.
Fischblesen. LKA, 552.
Gehörnte Schlange. LKA, 617-618.
Gödöllő. LKA, 651.
Greifmotiv. LKA, 693.
Guilloche. LKA, 703.
Halimba. LKA, 721.
Hatvan. LKA, 735-736.
Hercegmárok. LKA, 756-757.
Horror vacui. LKA, 794.
Isthmia. LKA, 840-841.
Jászberény. LKA, 853.
Jászapáti. LKA, 854.
Jutas. LKA, 859-860.
Kakasd. LKA, 861-862.
Karancslapujtó. LKA, 876.
Keltenwanderung. LKA, 889-890.
Kőröshegy. LKA, 954.
Kosd. LKA, 955.
Lábatlan. LKA, 1114.
Laténisierung. LKA, 1139-1140.
Laufender Hund. LKA, 1142.
Leiermotiv. LKA, 1149.
Litér. LKA, 1184.
Lotusblume. LKA, 1199.
Ludas. LKA, 1204-1205.
Mäander. LKA, 1209.
Maskendarstellung. LKA, 1253-1254.
Mischwesen. LKA, 1290-1291.
Pastillage. LKA, 1450-1451.
Pegasus. LKA, 1461.
Polgár-Királyérpart. LKA, 1511-1512.
Potypusztá. LKA, 1524.
Pseudo-Filigran. LKA, 1540.
Püspökhátvan. LKA, 1546.
Radmotiv. LKA, 1553-1554.
Rákos. LKA, 1557-1558.
Raubvogelmotiv. LKA, 1561.
Sajópetri-Hosszú dűlő. LKA, 1626-1627.
Samothrake. LKA, 1642.
Schwertstil. LKA, 1691-1693.
Seepferdchen. LKA, 1695-1696.
S-Motiv. LKA, 1739.
Somogytúr. LKA, 1746-1747.
Sphinx. LKA, 1756..
Spirale. LKA, 1757-1758.
Swastika. LKA, 1803.
Szárazd-Regöly. LKA, 1806-1807.
Százhalombatta. LKA, 1807.
Szentendre. LKA, 1808-1809.
Szob. LKA, 1809-1810.
Taliándörög. LKA, 1813.
Tapolca. LKA, 1815.
Velem-Szentvid. LKA, 1914-1916r. (avec Melinda Torbágyi)
Visegrád. LKA, 1953.
Volute. LKA, 1959.
Wasservogel. LKA, 1984-1985.
Zoomorph. LKA, 2040.
- 2013**
- Lièvre celte de la puszta hongroise. In: A. Anders – G. Kulcsár (éds.): Moments in time. Papers presented to Pál Raczky on his 60th birthday. Budapest 2013, 839-852.
 Ogre n.m. (Pays des Ogres) In: Le petit Guillaumet illustré (Bibracte h.c.) Glux-en-Glenne 2013, 160-161.
 Magyar ásatások Bibractéban. Földgömb 2013. november (2013) 70-77.

2014

A barbárok és a kép. In: Cs. Bálint (éd.): MTA. A kép – sokféle nézetben Tudományos témák találkozásai. Budapest 2014, 139-148.

Kelták a Kárpát-medencében. BBC History IV 2014/5 (2014) 28-33.

Sur la question de l'élite des Celtes orientaux à l'âge du Fer. *ActaArchHung* 65 (2014) 73-117.

Görög városépítészet. *Ókor* 13/1 (2014) 18-25.

Die vorrömische Zeit: Die Kelten im Karpatenbecken. In: L. Borhy: *Die Römer in Ungarn*. Darmstadt 2014, 11-22..

La necropoli di Povegliano Veronese – Loc. Ortaia (Verona). In: R. Roncador – F. Nicolis (éd.): *Antichi popoli delle Alpi*. (Atti della giornata di studi internazionale 1 maggio 2010, Sanzeno, Trento) Trento 2014, 199-215. (avec D. Vitali, N. B. Fábry, D. Szabó, É. Tankó)

Aspects ethniques de l'art des Celtes orientaux. In: J. Bullinger, J. – P. Crotti – Cl. Huguenin (éds.): *De l'âge du Fer à l'usage du verre. Mélanges offerts à Gilbert Kaenel, dit "Auguste", à l'occasion de son 65e anniversaire*. (Cahiers d'archéologie romande 151). Lausanne 2014, 145-150.

2015

Des "riches" et des "pauvres". Sur la structure sociale des Celtes orientaux à l'époque de l'expansion (IV^e-III^e siècles av. J.-C.). In: I. Szathmári (éd.): *An der Grenze der Bronze – und Eisenzeit. Festschrift für Tibor Kemenczei zum 75. Geburtstag*. Budapest 2015, 391-410.

Magyarország története az ókorban: Kelták és rómaiak. Budapest 2015. (avec L. Borhy)

CELTIC BURIALS FROM THE PREHISTORIC KURGAN OF KISZOMBOR C

KÁROLY TANKÓ

Kiszombor is located in the Lower-Tisza region of Hungary, at the northern edge of the Banat area. Its territory is surrounded by the Serbian, Romanian borders and the Maros River. This flat, homogenous landscape was shaped by the alluvial deposits of both the Tisza and the Maros Rivers. The seemingly horizontal landscape however, is rich in ancient riverbeds and its geological makeup consists mainly of alluvial deposits such as silt, fine clay, sand and loess. The relative topography ranges between 1 and 2 meters. The lowest point of the Kiszombor micro-region is Rétalja-dűlő (78 m), while the highest elevation point is measured on the top of the prehistoric kurgan of Nagyhalom (85 m). Yet, there is only 7 metres difference in height between the two landmarks.¹

Nagyhalom is a natural hill formation, on top of which a mound was constructed dating to the Copper Age period. The tumulus and the surrounding area were first investigated by Ferenc Móra in 1928. Altogether thirty-three burials were unearthed at the site of 'Kiszombor C', during Móra's first and second field seasons. The majority of the graves belonged to the Hungarian Conquest and the Early Árpadian period, but Celtic and Sarmatian burials were also documented.²

The Late Iron Age artefacts from Móra's Kiszombor C excavations were first published by Ilona Hunyadi in 1944.³ Half a century later, Borbála Maráz reconstructed the four Celtic burials (nos 1, 7, 17 and 21) in her summary of La

Tène lone graves and small-scale cemeteries from the southern territories of the Great Hungarian Plain.⁴ Her work was hindered significantly by the lack of site photographs, plans and drawings. The reconstruction of contexts of the Kiszombor C assemblages is difficult, since the information provided by Móra's sporadic notes is limited and often controversial. Nevertheless, Borbála Maráz was able to reconstruct the assemblages belonging to burials no. 17 and 21, while expressed her concerns over the coherence of artefacts allegedly associated with burial no. 1 and 7.⁵

By re-evaluating the Late Iron Age objects of Kiszombor C, which are presently curated by the Móra Ferenc Museum, a clearer picture begins to emerge. The grave goods associated with burial no. 1 can now clearly be identified. In 1953, the burial's assemblage was erroneously entered into the inventory of the Migration period instead of Prehistory, resulting in a hiatus which might have been the cause of Maráz's uncertainty. In the light of these 'rediscovered' objects, the relationship between artefacts and graves became clear, as in the case of a previously problematic vessel, which now undoubtedly belongs to burial no. 7.

In 2003, as a collaborative research project between the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science (Budapest) and the Genetics Institute of the Centre for Biological Research (Szeged), new archaeological investigations began on the slopes of Nagyhalom. The project was carried out within the framework of the 'Application of Historical Genetics in the

¹ KÓKAI 2008, 17-20.

² BÁLINT 1941, 13, 17, 27.

³ HUNYADI 1944, LXVI. t. 2, LXXII. t. 10, XCII. t. 2-2a; HUNYADI 1957, 130.

⁴ MARÁZ 1973, 44-47.

⁵ MARÁZ 1973, 44-47.

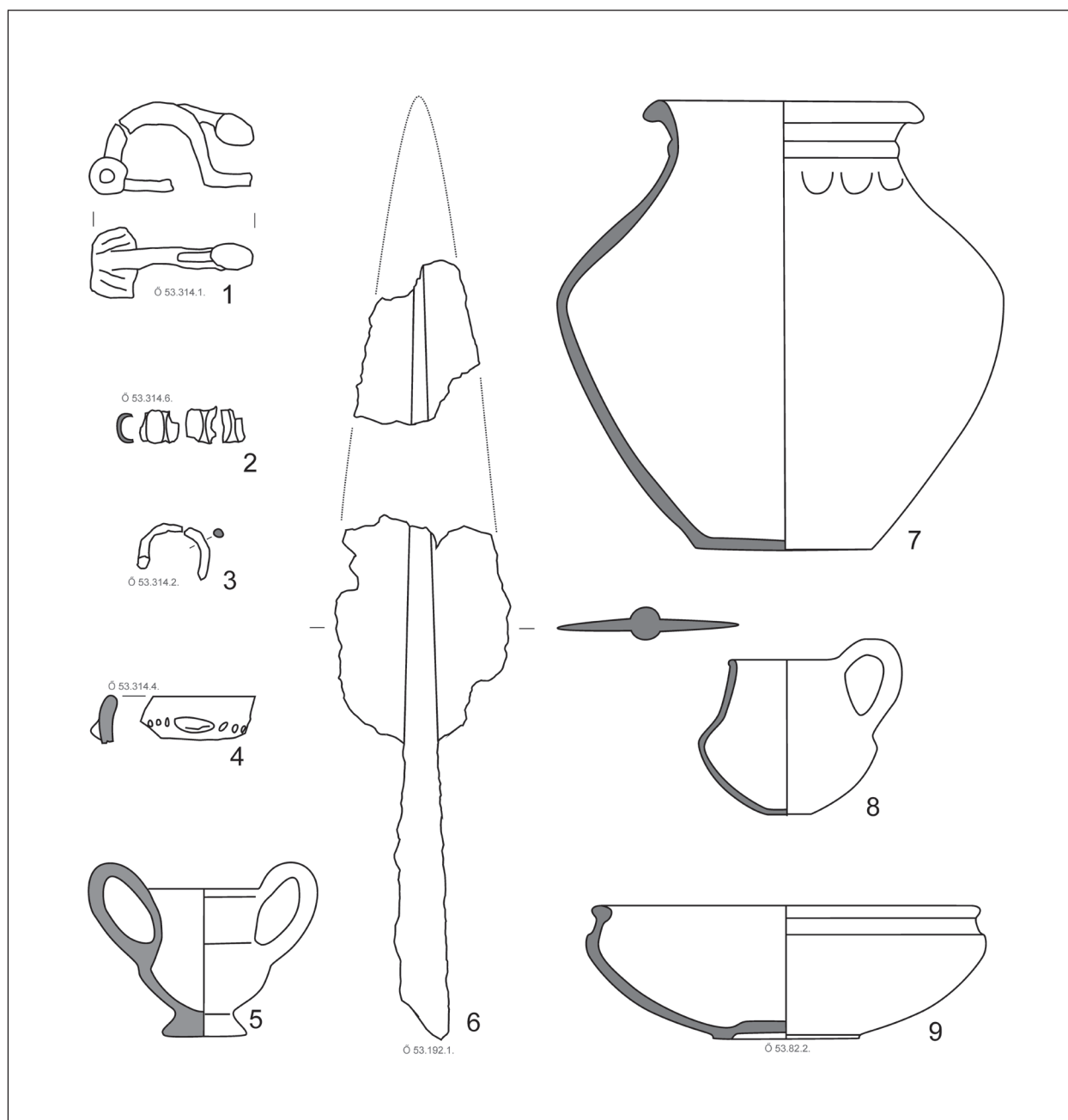


Fig. 1. Iron Age La Tène artefacts from Ferenc Móra's excavations between 1928 and 1930 (not to scale).

Reconstruction of Hungarian Ethnogenesis' research programme, funded through an NKFP grant.⁶ The aim of the project was to archaeologically re-evaluate the burial site dating to the Hungarian Conquest period excavated by Ferenc Móra 70 years ago.⁷ It was not possible to investigate the tumulus itself, therefore trenches

were opened at the bottom of the slope and the surrounding area. The project examined an area of 530 m² in seven trenches, documenting altogether forty-six features. As it was anticipated, along with the burials dating to the Hungarian Conquest and the Early Árpadian period, La Tène graves were also discovered.⁸

The Late Iron Age features were located north and west of the tumulus, and almost without exception were dug into the natural

⁶ National Research and Development Programme (NKFP)

⁷ The lead investigators of the project were Péter Langó and Attila Türk, to whom I would like to express my thanks for allowing me to publish the Late Iron Age assemblages.

⁸ LANGÓ – TÜRK 2003, 203-205.

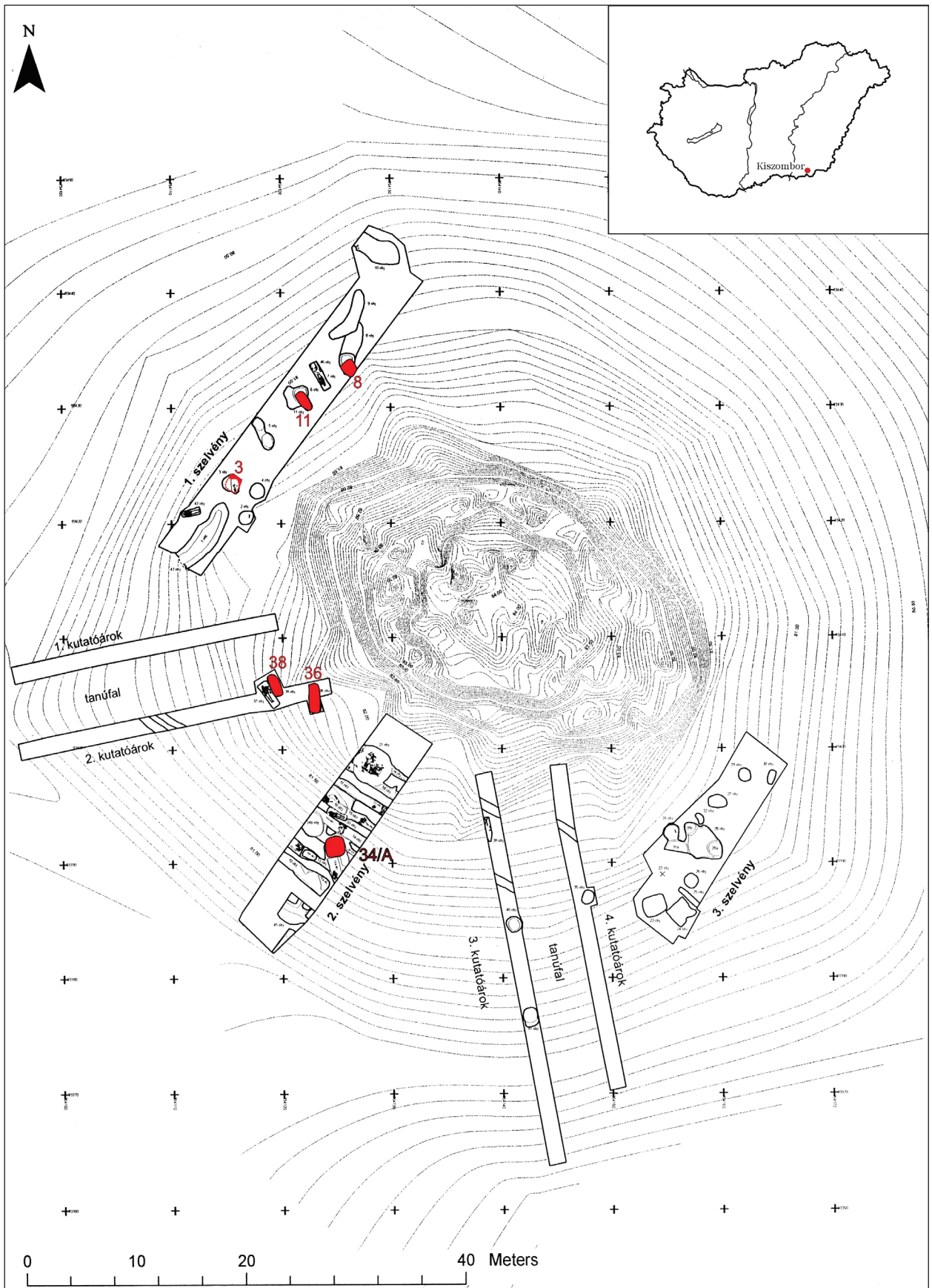


Fig. 2. Kiszombor C, survey plan of the kurgan (2003). Red color indicates the Late Iron Age features.

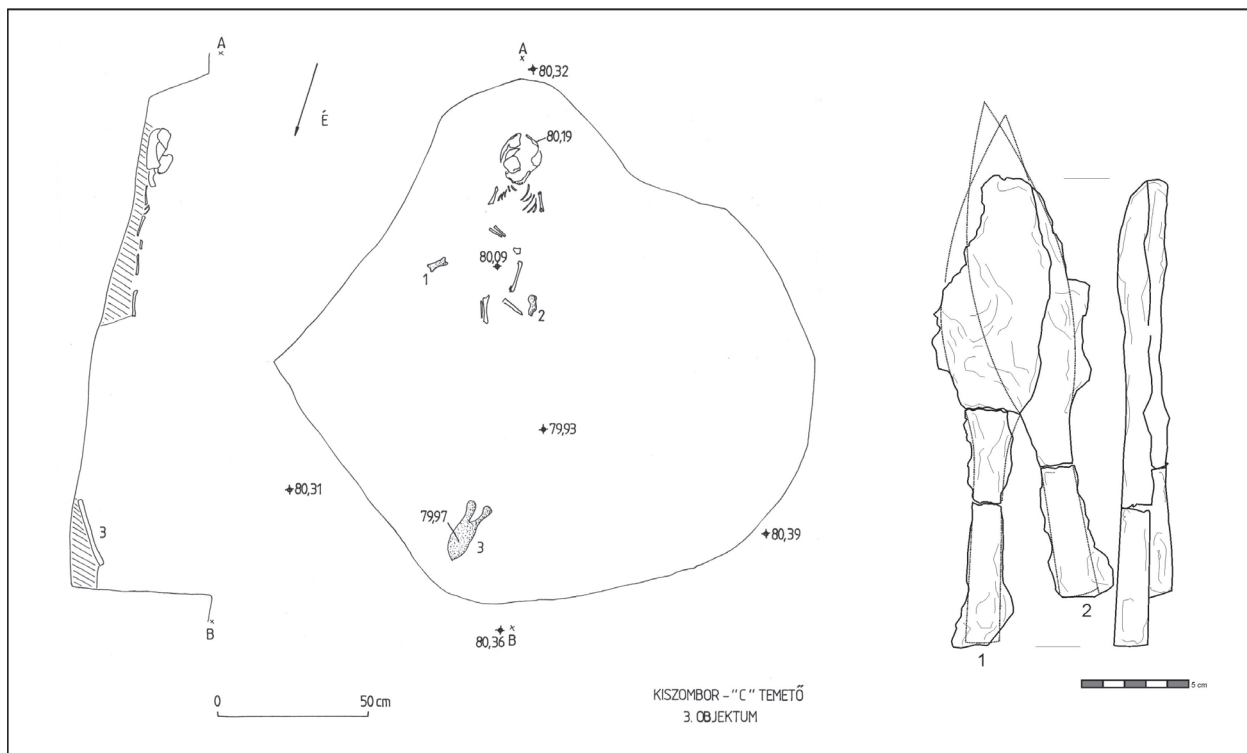


Fig. 3. Kiszombor C, feature no. 3.

mound at the foot of the tumulus. However, the stratigraphy suggests that feature no. 36 was dug into the Copper Age kurgan's eroded uppermost layer, thus it is possible that further Late Iron Age burials are to be expected from the top part of the tumulus. Out of the seven investigated Iron Age features, six were undoubtedly burials. The feature of 34/A is the only exception; a pit disturbed by Ferenc Móra's trench produced a number of sherds, yet not enough evidence for its identification as a grave. Nevertheless, it is possible that it was an Iron Age burial disturbed by activities of the consequent periods. In general, it is important to point out that the site of Kiszombor C was quite badly disturbed, all excavated archaeological features show some levels of later disturbance.

Description of Iron Age artefacts and features

Feature no. 3 (Fig. 3)

Inhumation burial cutting into an amorphous pit. Extended supine inhumation, disturbed from the pelvis below. Animal bones found around the body. Two iron spear-heads documented in the northern end of the grave. The relationship between the human remains and the spear-heads is unclear. Size of the pit: 160x150 cm, relative depth: 38 cm. Finds: Iron spear-heads (2 pieces),

badly corroded and incomplete: 247x49x8 mm, 237x45x8 mm (Fig. 3, 1-2).

Feature no. 8 (Fig. 4)

Irregular grave with straight walls. Two ceramic pots as burial goods placed in the southern part of the grave. Size of the pit: 180x120 cm, relative depth: 10-22 cm. Finds: Pot. CTFS. Type II.3.1., with horizontal rib on the shoulder, Rd: 154 mm, H: 150 mm, Bd: 57 mm (Fig. 4, 1). Pot. CTFS. Type II.3.1., with horizontal rib on the shoulder, Rd: 215 mm, H: 160 mm, Bd: 45 mm (Fig. 4, 2).

Feature no. 8/A (Fig. 5)

Urn burial with no sign of a grave pit, sunken into the humus layer 110 cm northeast of feature no. 8. A pot containing cremated human remains, accompanied by an iron knife. Finds: Iron blade of a curved knife with two hilt-fastening rivets. Badly corroded and incomplete, 168x28x8 mm (Fig. 5, 1). Pot. CNTGS. Type I.1.1. Rd: 210 mm, H: 80 mm, Bd: 100 mm (Fig. 5, 2).

Feature no. 11 (Fig. 6)

Inhumation burial in an irregular-shaped grave cutting into feature no. 6. The oval pit of feature no. 6/A cuts into it, thus the human remains are missing from the femur below. The rest of the grave contains an extended supine inhumation oriented N-S. Pots placed next to the right shoulder. Animal bones were recorded beside the pot. A spear-head, a whetstone and an iron knife was found next to the left shoulder. Finds:

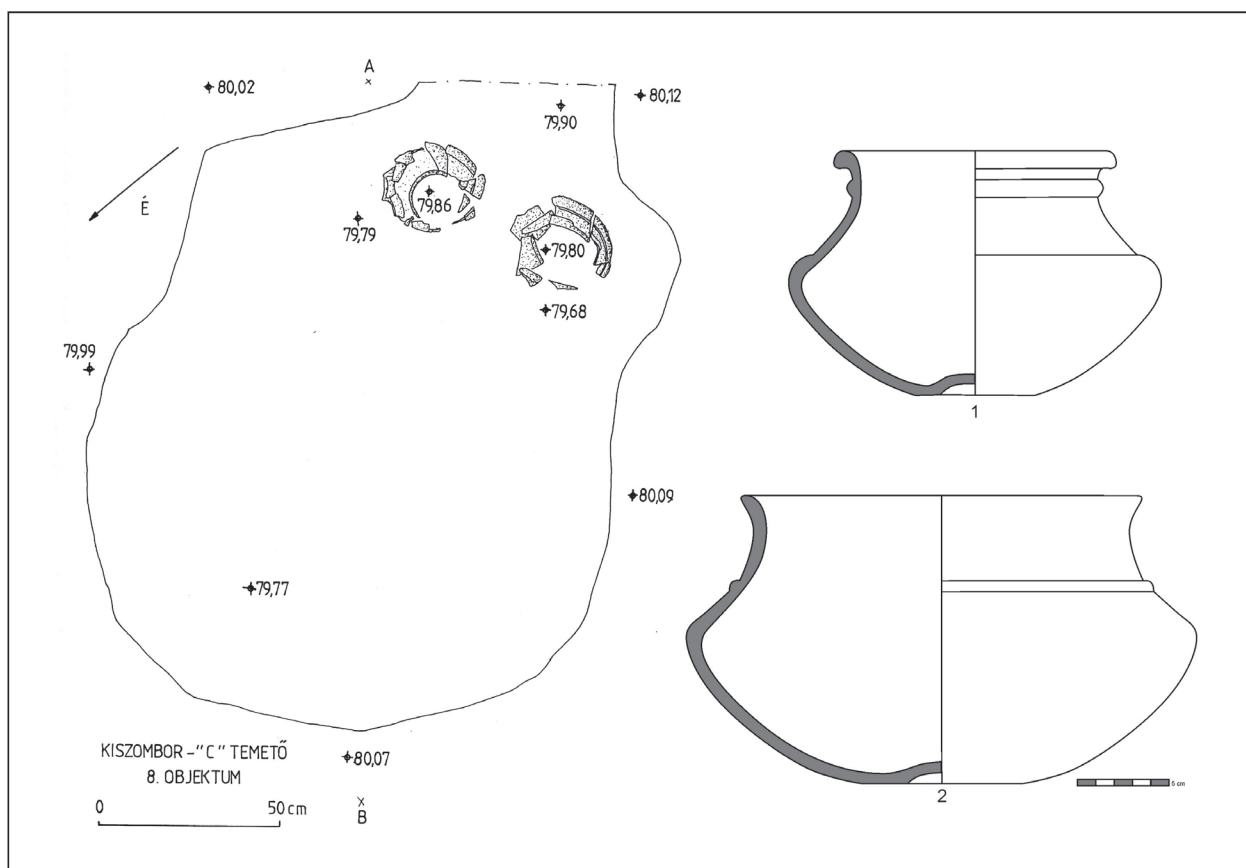


Fig. 4. Kiszombor C, feature no. 8.

Iron fibula. Six-coiled spring, with an external upper chord, curved bow. The foot is decorated with a round knob. Badly corroded and fragmented. The pin and part of the foot is missing. 51x28x25 mm (Fig. 6, 1). Iron fibula. Four-coiled, with external lower chord, curved and wide bow, long foot with an oval decorative element. 39x13x12 mm. (Fig. 6, 2). Triangular

blade of an iron knife. Badly corroded and fragmented. 93x28x5 mm (Fig. 6, 3). Whetstone with a hole. Rectangular shape with rounded corners. 83x22x14 mm (Fig. 6, 4). Iron spear-head with straight socket and a rib on the blade. 286x65x22 mm (Fig. 6, 5). Pot. CTFS. Type II.7., with holes drilled onto the lower part and base. Rd: 120 mm, H: 220 mm, Bd: 90 mm (Fig. 6, 6).

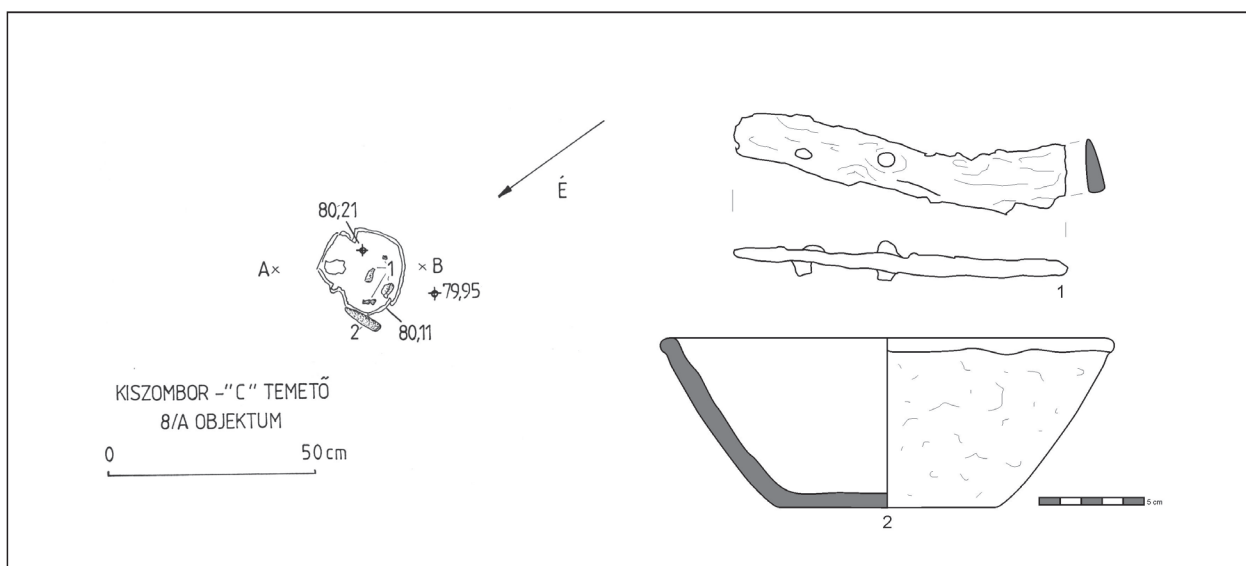


Fig. 5. Kiszombor C, feature no. 8/A.

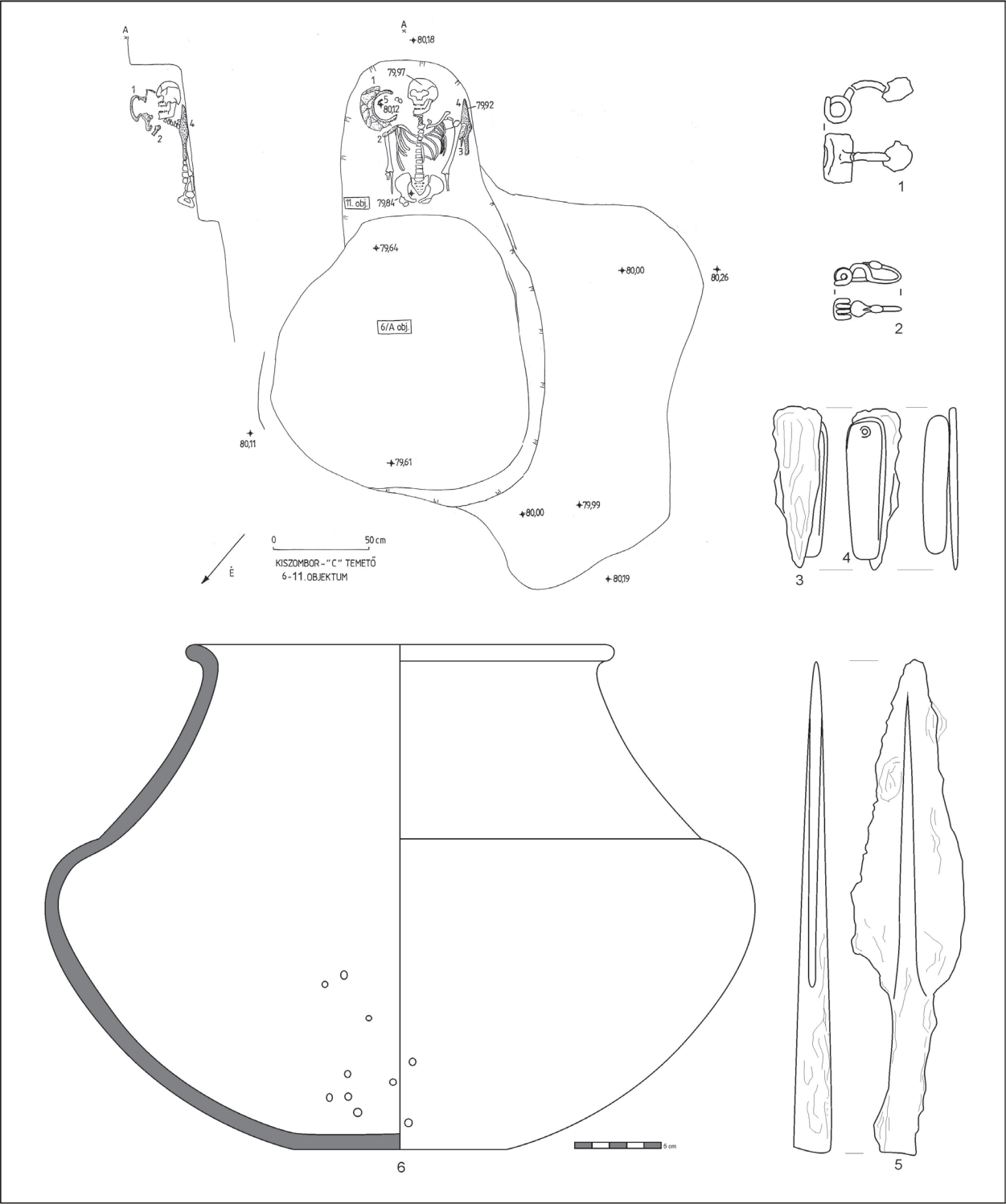


Fig. 6. Kiszombor C, feature no. 11.

Feature no. 34/A (Fig. 7)

Oval pit. The bottom of the pit is flat apart from an elongated depression in the western part. The feature was cut by one of Ferenc Móra's trenches in 1928. Size of the pit: D: 190 cm, relative depth: 80 cm. Finds: ceramic sherds and animal bones. Pot. CTFS. Type II.7. Rd: 180 mm (Fig. 7, 1).

Feature no. 36 (Fig. 8)

Inhumation burial. Extended supine inhumation, oriented N-S. The grave was dug into the uppermost layer of the prehistoric kurgan, thus the edges of the pit are uncertain. The skeleton was disturbed the knee below. An iron bracelet was found under the left elbow. A pot and

animal bones were recovered next to the right arm. Relative depth of the grave: 30 cm. Finds: Iron bracelet. Rolled of an iron sheet, then bent into a ring. D: 85 mm, cross-section: 10x14 mm (Fig. 8, 1). Pot. CTFS. Type II.3., with striped, burnished surface. Rd: 182 mm, H: 205 mm, Bd: 90 mm (Fig. 8, 2).

Feature no. 38 (Fig. 9)

Inhumation burial. Extended supine inhumation, SE-NW oriented. Rectangular grave pit. Relative depth: 100 cm. Iron fibulae on the right and left side of the chest. Iron and bronze bracelets on the left upper arm. A bronze fibula next to the skull. A pot and animal bones next to right arm. Finds: Fragments of a bronze fibula with a notched bow, long foot ending in a round knob. Fragmented. 21x9x4 mm (Fig. 9, 1). Iron fibula with a six-coiled spring, an external lower chord, long foot ending in a round knob. Very badly corroded. 39x13x12 mm (Fig. 9, 2). Iron fibula, probably two, corroded together. Six-coiled spring, curved bow, foot ending in a round knob. 40x21x14 mm (Fig. 9, 3-4). Bronze wire bracelet with rectangular cross-section, widening ends pressed over each other. D: 70 mm, cross-section: 4x4 mm (Fig. 9, 5). Iron wire bracelet with round cross-section. Fragmented. D: 72 mm, Cross-sections: 4 mm. (Fig. 9, 6). Pot. CTFS. Type II.7., with a single protrusion on its body. Rd: 170 mm, H: 220 mm, Bd: 120 mm (Fig. 9, 7).

As the above descriptions demonstrate, later disturbances feature strongly at the site. For instance, in the case of feature no. 3, stratigraphical observations show an ambiguous relationship between the spear-heads and the human remains. The superposition suggests that the inhumation burial was dug into a previously existing pit. Since the spear-heads were found in situ in the bottom of the pit, it is possible that this later inhumation burial partially destroyed an earlier, perhaps Late Iron Age cremation burial. A similar situation could be observed in feature no. 8, where only two pieces of burial pots were recovered, without any accompanying artifacts or human remains. The amorphous shape of the pit implies that a later feature cut into, and partially destroyed the Late Iron Age burial. Feature no. 8/A was a cremation urn burial sunken into the humus layer, thus the outlines of the grave were not detectable. Feature no. 11 was a Late Iron Age inhumation burial, destroyed from the femur

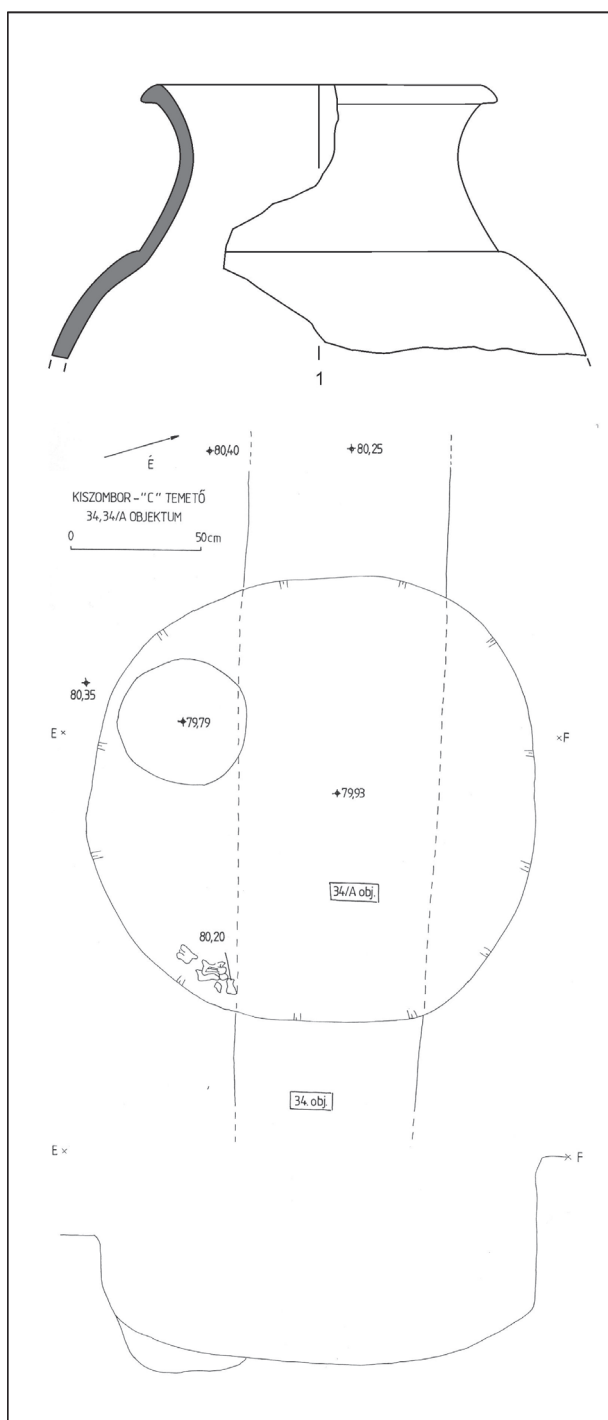


Fig. 7. Kiszombor C, feature no. 34.

below by feature no. 6/A. Feature no. 34/A was an oval pit, in which Late Iron Age ceramic fragments were documented, suggesting a disturbed burial. Feature no. 36 was a La Tène inhumation burial, disturbed from the knee below. Feature no. 38 was also a Late Iron Age inhumation burial, disturbed around the skull area, perhaps by an animal. To conclude, stratigraphical observations show that the

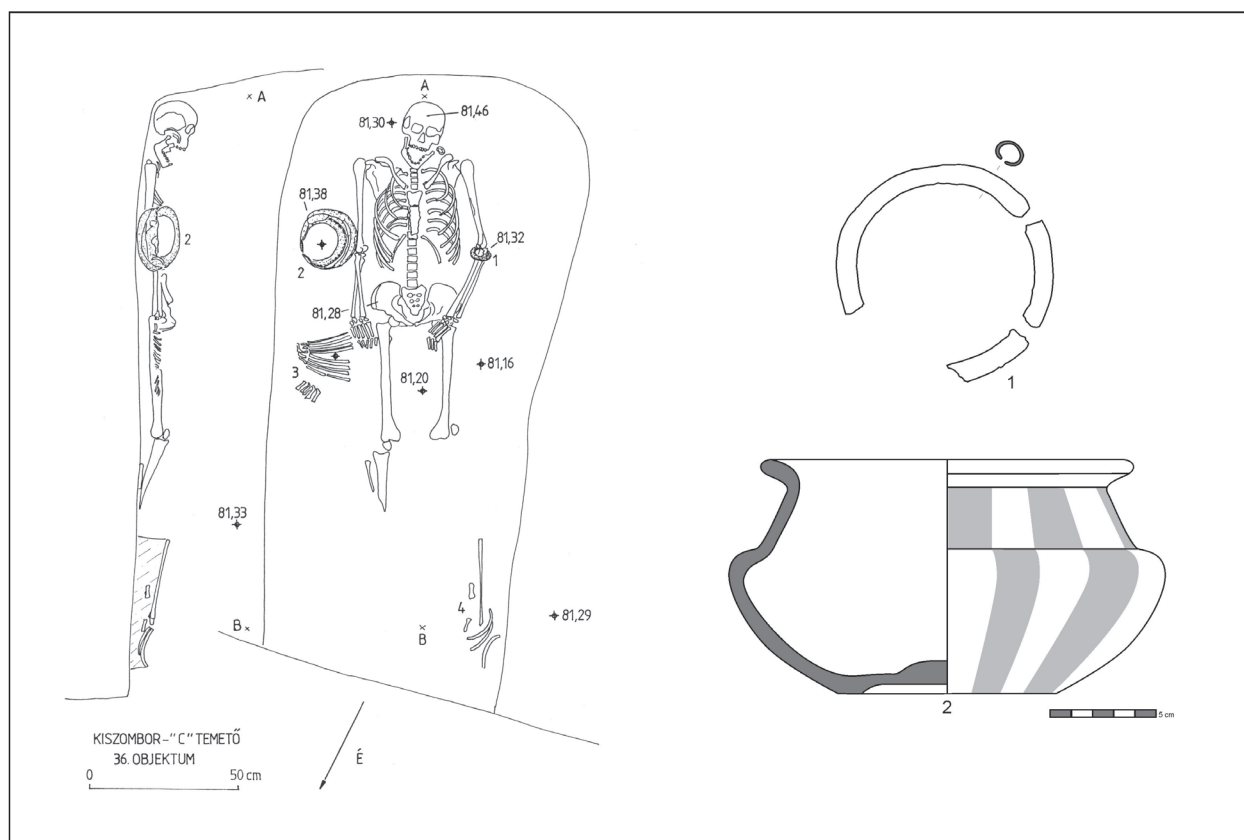


Fig. 8. Kiszombor C, feature no. 36.

majority of Iron Age graves were disturbed, which has to be taken into account during the interpretation of burial assemblages.

Disturbances could have been caused by a number of different factors, however, contemporaneous, posthumus manipulation of burials – as it was documented at the La Tène necropolis of Sajópetri – was not observed at Kiszombor C.⁹ Perhaps the most possible explanation for the high level of disturbance is the Iron Age burials' close proximity to the prehistoric kurgan. The Nagyhalom is a prehistoric tumulus which has continuously been eroding for thousands of years. The kurgan rises 6-7 meters above the otherwise flat landscape along the Maros River, which might be the reason for its significant role in local folklore,¹⁰ prompting many to seek hidden treasures, sunken castles or a royal burial under the Nagyhalom. Approximately a dozen such 'robber holes' can be identified on the survey map in 2003 (Fig. 2). The age and purpose of these pits are so far unknown due to

the lack of archaeological data, however it is very probable that these features were left behind by treasure hunters. Round and oval pits destroying Late Iron Age graves could also be associated with these activities. Feature no. 8/A. and no. 38 remain intact, whereas a large proportion of feature no. 3, 8, 11 and 36 were destroyed by treasure hunters.

Despite the disturbed nature of Kiszombor C, it is still one of the key La Tène burial grounds in the Maros Valley. Kiszombor and its broader region characterised by lowlands, small creeks, ancient riverbeds and alluvial hills is significantly different from the rest of the Great Hungarian Plain, which is reflected in the La Tène assemblages as well. From an archaeological perspective, this region has strong links with areas at the upper waterways of the Körös and the Maros Rivers in West, South-west and Central Transylvania, whereas the ties appear to be looser with the La Tène assemblages known from the Upper Tisza region and northern Transylvania.¹¹ A plausible explanation

⁹ SZABÓ 2006, 62.

¹⁰ KÓKAI 2008, 19, note 5.

¹¹ MARÁZ 1977, 47-48.

structing a finer chronological classification. In contrast, fibulae recovered in 2003 provide a good basis for dating the burials.

One of the iron fibulae unearthed from feature no. 11 (Fig. 6, 2) belongs to the Bujna EF-C6a type, whereas the second piece, in a slightly poorer condition (Fig. 6, 1), could be identified as a Bujna EF-C7 type.¹⁹ The relative chronological classification of the fibulae is very similar, both date to the La Tène B2 phase.²⁰ The Bujna BF-A2b type fibula recovered from feature no. 38 (Fig. 9, 1) emerges in the La Tène B1c phase,²¹ but the notched bow detail is more representative in the beginning of the La Tène B2 period.²² Dating of this latter type to the La Tène B2 period is more likely, as similar, Bujna BF-A2b type fibulae²³ were documented in two burials at Curtuișeni (Érkörtvélyes) in close association with other, La Tène B2 type fibulae. The same bronze fibula type is known from Peșelca (Pacalka),²⁴ dated by Ion Horațiu Crișan to the La Tène B2 phase.²⁵ Further examples were documented from the Late Iron Age cemetery of Pișcolt, where the fibulae came from burials belonging to both the 2nd and the 3rd phase (La Tène B2a és B2b - B2/C1) of the necropolis.²⁶ Another analogous piece was recovered from burial no. 3 at Gyoma, accompanied by a number of La Tène B2 fibulae.²⁷ The above mentioned examples unequivocally support the dating of these objects to the La Tène B2 phase, confirmed by feature no. 38 of Kiszombor, where three iron fibulae were found, identified as the Bujna EF-C8a type variants with round knobs attached to the feet.²⁸ The chronological classification of the fibulae suggests the La Tène B2

dating for the Kiszombor C burials, in contrast to the previously proposed La Tène C phase. Thus the usage of the cemetery falls between the end of the 4th century and the first third of the 3rd century BC. It could not be ruled out however, that the burial ground was continued to be used after this period, since a large proportion of the tumulus and the surrounding area remains unexcavated. The assemblages recovered so far all point towards the La Tène B2 phase dating. Moreover – as it will be demonstrated further below – this chronological classification corresponds well with the appearance of Celtic groups in the Maros region.

Beside the metal artefacts, ceramic vessels of Kiszombor C also highlight interesting linkages with assemblages further afield. The site of Peșelca (Pacalka) in middle Maros region was mentioned earlier in relation to an analogous fibula recovered from Kiszombor feature no. 38 (Fig. 9, 1). The two sites show similarities in their ceramic assemblages as well.²⁹ A Kiszombor vessel type decorated with a simple protrusion on its side (Fig. 9, 7), also occurs frequently in the Maros region. Iron Age ceramics unearthed at Sebeș (Szászsebes) and Șeușa (Sóspatak) can be regarded as close parallels to the Kiszombor pieces.³⁰ Furthermore, an almost identical vessel was recorded among the Early Iron Age ceramic assemblages of Cipău (Maroscsapó).³¹ A vessel displaying both local and La Tène traditions from the cemetery of Curtuișeni (Érkörtvélyes) could also be assigned to the same cultural sphere.³²

This culturally colourful and complex picture is quite surprising in the areas along the Maros and the northern territories of the Banat. Until the Celtic occupation, the Maros River represented the southern boundary of the Early Iron Age Alföld group, characterised by strong Scythian traditions or so-called the Vekerzug culture.³³ The significance of the Scythian component in the Eastern Celtic Circle has been

¹⁹ BUJNA 2003, 70-71.

²⁰ Bujna 2003, Obr. 64.

²¹ BUJNA 2003, 47-48.

²² BUJNA 2003, Obr. 14. D3-A.

²³ TELEAGĂ 2008, Grab 1 : 1.3, 1.4, Grab 8: 8.8. also here – Grab 1: 1.2, Grab 8: 8.7. – Bujna BF-C2a and C3-Aa type, La Tène B2b fibulae (BUJNA 2003, Obr. 62).

²⁴ CRIȘAN 1973, Fig. 6.1-2, 7.1-2; VASILE 2007, Pl. LVI. 1, CVIII. 5.

²⁵ CRIȘAN 1973, 52.

²⁶ NÉMETI 1993, 122, 128, Abb. 2.6; ZIRRA 1997, 154, Abb. 4.8.

²⁷ MARÁZ 1977, Fig. 5.

²⁸ BUJNA 2003, 71-72, Obr. 38.

²⁹ CRIȘAN 1973, Fig. 6.1-2, 7.1-2; FERENCZ 2007, Pl. LVI. 1, CVIII. 5.

³⁰ FERENCZ 2007, Pl. LIX. 3, LXVIII. 1, LXXXIV, 11.

³¹ CRIȘAN 1969, 258, 297, Pl. XIII, 4.

³² TELEAGĂ 2008, 158, EF 1.

³³ CHOCHOROWSKI 1985, 12, Karte 1; KEMENCZEI 2001, 14., Fig. 4; KEMENCZEI 2009, 21.

pointed out before by Miklós Szabó.³⁴ However, due to the geographical situatedness of the Banat and Maros regions, the cultural groups settled in the Great Hungarian Plain, the Balkans and Transylvania together played an important role in shaping the lifestyles of peoples in these micro-regions. Such cultural influences resulted in an eclectic picture that is perhaps best represented by burial no. 3 at Remeta Mare (Temesremete), containing characteristic La Tène ceramic vessels, a Thracian fibula from the Lower Danube region, and an astragalos belt typical in the territories of the NW Balkans.³⁵ The coexistence between Celtic groups and indigenous cultures in the southern areas of the Great Hungarian Plain is reflected in the mixed La Tène and local character of ceramic assemblages known from burials. This phenomenon might be explained by the fusion of culinary traditions. Burials exhibiting Celtic funerary practices accompanied by local ceramic vessels could well suggest local individuals, assimilated by the Celtic newcomers.³⁶

Assemblages documented from the southern territories of the Great Hungarian Plain, the Körös-Maros region and the Banat represent a cultural shift in the end of the 4th, beginning of the 3rd century BC. A row of La Tène settlements and cemeteries outline the advances of the Celtic occupation along the Maros River. Opposite of Kiszombor, on the Romanian side of the border Arad Nou and Remeta Mare with artefacts dating to horizon 4 (= phase La Tène B2a) represent the beginnings of this occupation.³⁷ Several assemblages have been recorded on the Hungarian side too (e.g. Szőreg³⁸), including Kiszombor C, however further investigations are required in order to understand the cultural dynamics of these regions.

The hereby published burials have yet another significance. There has been little progress in Iron Age research of this region since

the publication of Borbála Maráz's study in 1977. There has been no systematic archaeological investigation; no Iron Age sites were recorded during CRM work prior to motorway and green-field investment projects. Topographical investigations focussed mainly on the Early Iron Age³⁹ therefore the reconstruction of Celtic occupation is still based on stray finds and a small number of burials from partially excavated cemeteries. In the close proximity of Nagyhalom, at the Kiszombor B site, a single La Tène grave was excavated,⁴⁰ while in a clay pit nearby, features of a Celtic settlement were recovered.⁴¹ Ilona Hunyady published a Celtic vessel from the site of Kiszombor D,⁴² and stray La Tène finds were documented from the area of the slaughterhouse and the collective farm (TSZ).⁴³ Thus the sporadic data validates the necessity of future research at Kiszombor C – Nagyhalom and in the wider region.

To summarise the above, it can be concluded that the Hungarian Maros region shows a significant Celtic occupation in the end of the 4th, beginning of the 3rd century BC. Together with the sporadic finds and archaeological observations made in the past, modern investigations of the Kiszombor burials bear special importance in providing data for the nature of Celtic occupation, its dynamics and cultural linkages throughout the region and beyond.

Acknowledgments

The excavation of the site was funded by National Research and Development Programme (NKFP). This research of Celtic finds was supported by the János Bolyai Grant of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the MTA-ELTE Research Group for Interdisciplinary Archaeology. Special thanks are due to Péter Langó and Attila Türk for allowing me to publish the Late Iron Age assemblages. I would like also to thank Borbála Nyíri for the English translation.

³⁴ SZABÓ 2007, 329-332; SZABÓ 2013.

³⁵ RUSTOIU 2011, 166-167, Fig. 4.

³⁶ RUSTOIU – URSUTIU 2013, 326.

³⁷ RUSTOIU – URSUTIU 2013, 325-326.

³⁸ János Banner identified the iron fragments as „*hollow, oval pieces of a scabbard*” (BANNER 1929, 104, 14. Fig. 4-6) could perhaps belong to a two-sided *umbo* of a shield, dating to horizon 4.

³⁹ e. g. GYUCHA 2001, 117-127; SCHOLTZ 2001, 103-113; GYUCHA 2002, 59-88; BÓKA 2008, 57-93.

⁴⁰ PÁRDUCZ 1950, 17, XLVIII. t. 20-22; MARÁZ 1973, 43-44.

⁴¹ MARÁZ 1973, 55.

⁴² HUNYADY 1944, LXXII.t.7; HUNYADI 1957, 130-131.

⁴³ FISCHL 2008, 52; VÍZI 2008, 96.

Bibliography

- BÁLINT 1941 = A. Bálint: Csanád, Arad és Torontál k. e. e. vármegyék régészeti katasztere. Makó 1941.
- BANNER 1929 = J. Banner: A Szőregi La Tène temető. *Dolg* 5 (1929) 90-114.
- BÓKA 2008 = G. Bóka: A Körös-vidék Vaskori Települések Régészeti Kutatása (KVR) projekt 2006. évi eredményei. *BMMK* 32 (2008) 57-93.
- CHOCHOROWSKI 1985 = J. Chochorowski: Die Vekerzug-Kultur. Charakteristik der Funde. *PArch* 36, Warszawa-Krakow 1985.
- CRÎȘAN 1969 = I. H. Crișan: Ceramica Daco-Getică cu specială privire la Transilvania. București 1969
- CRÎȘAN 1971 = I. H. Crișan: Contribuții la problema celților din Transilvania. *SCIV* 22 (1971) 149-164.
- CRÎȘAN 1973 = I. H. Crișan: Descoperiri celtice de la Cluj, Peșelca și Șeica Mică. *ActaMN* 10 (1973) 39-64.
- FERENCZ 2007 = I. V. Ferencz: Celții pe Mureșul mijlociu. La Tène-ul timpuriu și mijlociu în bazinul mijlociu al Mureșului (sec. IV-II î. Chr.) *Bibliotheca Brvkenthal* 16, Sibiu 2007.
- FERENCZ 2011 = I. V. Ferencz: About the end of Celtic presence in South-western Transylvania. In: M. Guštin – M. Jevtić (eds.): *The eastern Celts. The communities between the Alps and the Black Sea*. Koper – Beograd 2011, 171-177.
- FISCHL 2008 = K. Fischl: A vaskor népei: a kelták. In: A. Marosvásári (ed.): *Kiszombor története I*. Kiszombor 2008, 51-52.
- GYUCHA 2001 = A. Gyucha: A szkíta kori emlékek Békés megyében. In: P. Havassy (ed.): *Hatalmasok a viadalokban. Az Alföld szkíta kora – Sie sind in Kämpfen siegreich. Das Zeitalter der Skythen in der Tiefeben*. Gyula 2001, 115-127.
- GYUCHA 2002 = A. Gyucha: Újabb szkíta kori telepnyomok Békés megyéből. *BMMK* 23 (2002) 59-88.
- HUNYADY 1944 = I. Hunyady: Kelták a Kárpátmedencében. – *Die Kelten im Karpatenbecken*. DissPann II. 18, Budapest 1942-1944.
- HUNYADI 1957 = I. Hunyadi: Kelták a Kárpátmedencében. *RégFüz* 2 (1957)
- KEMENCZEI 2001 = T. Kemenczei: A szkíta korszak az Alföldön. In: P. Havassy (ed.): *Hatalmasok a viadalokban. Az Alföld szkíta kora – Sie sind in Kämpfen siegreich. Das Zeitalter der Skythen in der Tiefeben*. Gyula 2001, 13-36.
- KEMENCZEI 2009 = T. Kemenczei: *Studien zu den Denkmälern skythisch geprägter Alföld Gruppe*. IPH 12, Budapest 2009.
- KÓKAI 2008 = S. Kókai: A település földrajzi környezete. In: A. Marosvásári (ed.): *Kiszombor története I*. Kiszombor 2008, 17-44.
- LANGÓ – TÜRK 2003 = P. Langó – A. Türk: Móra nyomában – Előzetes beszámoló a Kiszombor határában 2003-ban végzett honfoglalás kori lelőhelyek hitelesítő feltárásáról. *MKCSM* 2003 (2003) 203-214.
- MARÁZ 1973 = B. Maráz: La Tène-kori magányos sírok és kis temetők a Dél-Alföldről. *BMMK* 2 (1973) 41-62.
- MARÁZ 1977. = B. Maráz: Délkelet-Magyarország La Tène-korának kronológiai kérdései. *ArchÉrt* 104 (1977) 47-64.
- NÉMETI 1993 = J. Németi: *Necropola Latène de la Pișcolt, jud. Satu Mare IV. Thraco-Dacica* 14 (1993) 117-129.
- PÁRDU CZ 1950 = M. Párducz: A szarmatakor emlékei Magyarországon III. – *Denkmäler der Sarmatenzeit Ungarns III*. *ArchHung* 30. Budapest 1950.
- RUSTOIU 2011 = The Celts from Transylvania and the eastern Banat and their southern neighbours. Cultural exchanges and individual mobility. In: M. Guštin – M. Jevtić (eds.): *The eastern Celts. The communities between the Alps and the Black Sea*. Koper – Beograd 2011, 163-170.
- RUSTOIU – URSUTIU 2013 = A. Rustoiu – A. Ursutiu: Celtic colonisation in Banat. Comments regarding the funerary discoveries. In: V. Sîrbu – R. Ștefănescu: *The Thracians and their Neighbors in the Bronze and Iron Ages*. *Proceedings of the 12th International congress of Thracology*. Brasov 2013. 323-345.

- SCHOLTZ 2001 = R. Scholtz: Fejezetek Csongrád megye szkíta kori lelőhelyeinek kutatástörténetéből. In: P. Havassy (ed.): Hatalmasok a viadalokban. Az Alföld szkíta kora – Sie sind in Kämpfen siegreich. Das Zeitalter der Skythen in der Tiefebene. Gyula 2001, 115-127.
- SZABÓ 2005 = M. Szabó: A keleti kelták. A késő vaskor a Kárpát-medencében. Budapest 2005.
- SZABÓ 2006 = M. Szabó: La Tène-kori temető Sajópetri határában. La Tène period cemetery at Sajópetri. RKM 2005 [2006] 61-71.
- SZABÓ 2007 = M. Szabó (dir.): L'habitat de l'époque de La Tène á Sajópetri – Hosszúdűlő. Budapest 2007.
- SZABÓ 2013 = M. Szabó: Lièvre celte de la pusztá hongroise. In: A. Anders – G. Kulcsár (eds.): Moments in Time. Papers Presented to Pál Raczky on His 60th Birthday. Prehistoric Studies 1, Budapest 2013, 839-852.
- SZABÓ 2014 = M. Szabó: Die vorrömische Zeit: Die Kelten im Karpatenbecken. In: L. Borhy: Die Römer in Ungarn. Darmstadt 2014.
- TELEAGĂ 2008 = E. Teleagă: Die La-Tène-zeitliche Nekropole von Curtuiuşeni/Érkörtléyes (Bihar, Rumänien). Dacia 52 (2008) 85-165.
- VIZI 2008 = G. M. Vizi: Régészeti lelőhelyek a község határában. In: A. Marosvásári (ed.): Kiszombor története I. Kiszombor 2008, 92-106.
- ZIRRA 1997 = V. V. Zirra: Die relative Chronologie des Gräberfeldes von Pişcolt (Kr. Satu Mare, Rumänien). In: F. Müller (Hrsg.): Münsingen-Rain, ein Markstein der keltischen Archäologie. Funde, Befunde und Methoden im Vergleich. Akten des Internationales Kolloquium «Das keltische Gräberfeld von Münsingen –Rain 1906-1996» Münsingen / Bern, 9. – 12. Oktober 1996. Bern 1998, 145-160.